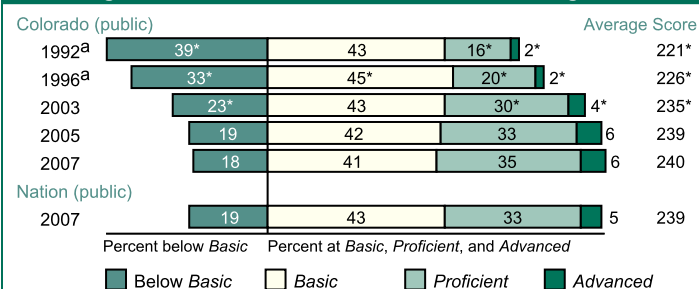


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics in five content areas: number properties and operations; measurement; geometry; data analysis and probability; and algebra. The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500.

Overall Mathematics Results for Colorado

- In 2007, the average scale score for fourth-grade students in Colorado was 240. This was not significantly different from their average score in 2005 (239) and was higher than their average score in 1992 (221).¹
- Colorado's average score (240) in 2007 was not significantly different from that of the nation's public schools (239).
- Of the 52 states and other jurisdictions that participated in the 2007 fourth-grade assessment, students' average scale score in Colorado was higher than those in 17 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 20 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 14 jurisdictions.²
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 41 percent in 2007. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2005 (39 percent) and was greater than that in 1992 (17 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 82 percent in 2007. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2005 (81 percent) and was greater than that in 1992 (61 percent).

Percentages at NAEP Achievement Levels and Average Score



^a Accommodations were not permitted for this assessment.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 mathematics achievement levels correspond to the following scale points: Below *Basic*, 213 or lower; *Basic*, 214–248; *Proficient*, 249–281; *Advanced*, 282 or above.

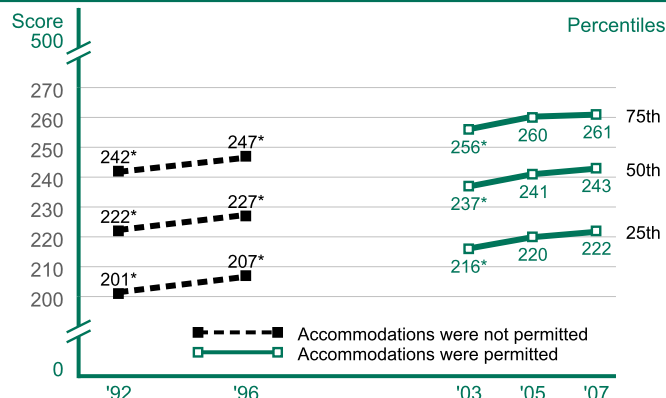
Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Colorado: 2007

Reporting groups	Percent of students	Average score	Percent below Basic	Percent of students at or above		Percent Advanced
				Basic	Proficient	
Male	51	242	18	82	44	8
Female	49	239	18	82	38	5
White	60	249	9	91	54	9
Black	6	224	35	65	20	2
Hispanic	30	224	34	66	19	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	247	12	88	53	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for National School Lunch Program	40	225	33	67	21	2
Not eligible for National School Lunch Program	60	251	8	92	55	9

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2007, male students in Colorado had an average score that was not significantly different from that of female students. In 1992, there was no significant difference between the average score of male and female students.
- In 2007, Black students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 26 points. In 1992, the average score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 28 points.
- In 2007, Hispanic students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 25 points. In 1992, the average score for Hispanic students was lower than that of White students by 23 points.
- In 2007, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, a proxy for poverty, had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 26 points. In 1996, the average score for students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 23 points.
- In 2007, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 39 points. In 1992, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 40 points.

Mathematics Scores at Selected Percentiles



NOTE: Scores at selected percentiles on the NAEP mathematics scale indicate how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels performed.

Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

* Significantly different from 2007.

↑ Significantly higher than 2005. ↓ Significantly lower than 2005.

¹ Comparisons (higher/lower/narrower/wider/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages. Comparisons across jurisdictions and comparisons with the nation or within a jurisdiction across years may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities (SD) and English language learners (ELL). The exclusion rates for SD and ELL in Colorado were 2 percent and "percentage rounds to zero" in 2007, respectively. For more information on NAEP significance testing see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/interpret-results.asp#statistical>.

² "Jurisdictions" refers to states and the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because the "Information not available" category for the National School Lunch Program, which provides free and reduced-price lunches, and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed. Visit <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/> for additional results and detailed information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 1992–2007 Mathematics Assessments.